reyer. The oredesing is of Communications were presented, position is large number to 'o m attendance.

Rev. Dr. Allen, of Line Scattary, was chosen Moderner. W. I. Seneer, of Millennkes, Temporary Clerk; W. II. Seneer, of Millennkes, Temporary Clerk; M. Dr. Hatfald, Stated Clerk; Dr. Gilbert, Permanent

adensian Synon, he permitted to make a statement of the sympathy and confidence, was passed, and the by adjourned till 9 A. M. to morrow.

Removal of a Mail Agent.

ALBANY, Thunday, May 19, 1853.

then Kingsley, of this city, Wall Koute Agent on the
less River Radroad, has been removed, and William

er, of this city, appointed in his place.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Trursday, May 19, 1850.

Two girls, children or Wintam Bacton, white at play in lamber yard near Hill's machine shop, in Eidy st. Tuesday exeming, were crushed by a pile of planks for them. They were immediately reseased, but the least shout five years of age, was dreadfully mangled, girls about five years of age, was dreadfully mangled, girls as in still living, but in a critical state.

Fires at Froy.

TR DY, Thursday, May 19, 1251.

Teer frame dwellings on Nail Factory dead were depend by fire last night. Loss about \$3,000.

In the fire occurred this morning at the bake shop No.

Skier st, and communicated to an adjoining dwelling, erst, and communicated to an adjoining dwelling, vastroying it. Loss short \$1,000. General Uruga en route for New-York.

NEW ORLEAN'S, Monday, May 19, 1859.

Brai Uraga, of Mexico, left here to day by the steamer

for Louisville, en routs for New York.

The Alabama at savannah.

SAVANNAH Wedesday May 17, 1828,
to steamship Alabama, tispt. Ludlow, arrived here from
York early on Tuesday teorning. a of the President of the Michigan Souther

Railrond.
ADRIAN, Mich., Thursday, May 19.
B. B. Dockstadter, President of the Michigan Synthern
Spand died auddenly this moraing at Laporte, Incl., o

Baltimore Oclay.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, 1851.

I train from Philadelphia, due here at 6 o'clock this ag, did not arrive until a quarter to 10, owing to an accito the engine. Considerable uneasiness began to be The Canal Tells.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 18, 1832.
Canal foils to the 14 n May have been \$155,423
talhercase of \$30,502 over the same date last year.

WASHINGTON.

de Bereau-The San wich Islands and the late Administration-The California Mint Contract, &c. onpositive of The N. V. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1853.

lor. Merriwether has been obliged to forego his originate intention of leaving Fort Leavenworth for New Mexas intention of leaving Fort Leavenworth for New Mex-ico on the lat proximo, as the State Department and the Department of the Interior can has did be ready for him, with the instructions and voluminous papers which he will carry out to guide his administration of our intri-cate affairs in that quarter. I shall not be surprised if the President seizing upon the difference in the charac-ter (half pastoral) of some of the Indians there, as his ter (half pastoral) of some of the Indians there, as his lastification, recommends next winter sweeping modifications of our Indian policy, so far as the aborigines of that territory are concerned. I write "as his justification" because the flaming Democratic population of border regions will be down on him like a thousand of brick. If he dares move an inch from their beaten track in Ined on the Government wholly by the influence of ulsters located in the far West-the strewdest men, y long odds, who habitually visit Washington. It is showledged by those who have been longest in the Inden Bureau here, that had our policy in dealing with din Bureau here, that had our poncy in dealing with them been really that of considerate and conscientions parents to children, as it purports to have been, we would have managed them and their affairs at a much less expense to the National Treasury, and at an almost bealcumble saving of human life-nine-tenths of our trouble with them anywhere arising from our efforts to overreach t em either to compare direct ends of the Government itself, or of parties who have at times obtained improper inducate with different Administrations (of the U.S. Government.) In the case of the New-Mexican Indians, the Puchias especially, there is a fair opportunity for initiating an entirely new policy. They are really the boys and sinew of the reliable native population of the Territory. And, appreciating the fact, I have every reason to believe, I repeat, that the Presidebt will recommend that they be treated by Congress wall respects as though they were whites, entitled to all privileges accorded by the Constitution.

The present Administration are aiming to break up a bad custom which has prevailed here for years past, refer to the habit of heads of Bureaux in keeping in refer to the habit of nearest partials same of moderate (out of the Treasury) various same of moderate are usually placed contingent expenses, which are usually placed on de-points with bankers, public and private, in Washington. I presume the amount so kept in such hands averages perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars. The custom is needless, as every head of a Bureau can estimate is needless, as every head of a Bureau can estimate with-in perhaps a hundred dollars of the monthly necessities in persaps a numered conserver the mountary necessities (pecuniary) of his charge. Such deposites are, to say the least of them, against the spirit of the Sub-Treasury law, if not against its letter. There are features in that law which are conceived to work unfortunately for the commercial community; and, if so, they should be corrected beyond doubt. But it will be worse than idle to continue stretchings of the law which are ngainst its spirit, and at the same time encourage private speculation with the public funds. I rejoice that the Administration are about to set their face against them, and wish them all possible success in their effort to treak them up.

Since writing yet restorder, I have been a great treatment of the continue of the conti

ce writing you yesterday, I have heard more par then are relative to our Sandwich Islands relations, of public interest. In the first place, I have ascertained that King Kamehameha did not offer to Mr. Fillmore the abhexation of his dominions to the United States. But he applied for an American and English Protectorate he applied for an American and English Protections, against France. Though Mr. Fillmore strangely refused to accede to his suggestion, if made again shortly, it will be gladly acted upon; as it is the determination of the present Administration at least to keep the Islands from falling into the hands of any European or other Power foreign to our interests. Kamehameha is a remarkably foreign to our interests. Kamehameha is a remarkably shrewd old man, wedded to power, and quite competent to cope with any diplomatist of any Nation who may be sent out there. His sons are educated and, indeed, highly cultivated gentlemen, according to information in possession of the Government here.

We are again filled with rumors relative to the character of the California Mint contract. The law appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a Mint and proper machinery therefor in that quarter is very positive in its prehibition of the expenditure of any portion of it for the purchase of the old Assay Office or any of its machinery. Yet it is insisted that, under the terms made with Curtis, Perry and Ward, the old assay baild ed two stories higher, is to be received. ing, raised two stories higher, is to be received. I have not the elightest confidence in the story, as the Secre-tary of the Treasury and his talented assistant had the law before them, and as, whatever one may think of

taty of the Treasury and his talented assistant had the law before them, and as, whatever one may think of their politics, they are neither of them men who would wilfully violate law with open eyes.

I shall not be surprised if those who are looking to grand results in the way of the opening of a new commerce with Japan, that is, from the expedition of Commodore Perry, are grievously disappointed. The probability is, that he will very shortly be ordered to Honolulu with his entire squadron. I shall not be surprised if this is done within forty eight hours.

bility is, that he will very shortly be ordered to Honorial with his entire squadron. I shall not be surprised if this is done within forty eight hours.

The workmen are rapidly pushing the finishing off of the Chamber of the Library of Congress, though they have an awful time of it. Thus, they are compelled to keep all the doors and windows closed while putting on the gold leaf, creating a heat so intense as to compel them actually to labor shirtless, the atmosphere being next in intensity to a Turkish bath. Faith they should indeed do well paid.

We have nothing of interest just now in the way of removals and appointments, though ere long you will certainly get the full programme of foreign appointments.

Manymoresci.

PHILADELPHIA.

Episcopal Convention—Strike—Weather.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune:

PHILADELFHIA, Thursday, May 19, 1853.

The annual session of the Presbyterian General Assembly commenced this morning, at the Church at the corner of Eighth and Cherry sts.

The usual religious exercises at the opening of the session were commenced by Rev. Dr. Spring, who offered a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace.

The same gouldenan afterward read the first chapter of St. Paul's Episcle to the Collossians.

The services were continued by singing the 98th Psalm.

After a second prayer by Rev. Dr. Spring, and the

singing of part of the 72d Palam, Rev. Dr. John C. Lord, of Buffalo, Moderator of the last General Assumbly presched the opening sermon, from the 13th, 17th and 18th verses of the first chapter of the Epistle of St.

Paul to the Collessians.

At a few minutes before I o'clock the Assembly we

at a few minutes being in called to order for the transaction of business, and the Chair was taken by Rev. Dr. Lord.

After prayer by the Moderator, the list of Commissioners composing the Assembly was called. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a composing Commissions—Rev. Messrs. Breckenridge

and Woodbridge and Judge Fine.

The Stated Clerk reported that he had received official information of the organization of several new Preshy-

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee take charge of the funeral services of Rev. L. S. Gibson take charge of the funeral services of Rev. L. S. Gibson, a Commissioner from Houston, Texas, who died in this city on the evening of the 17th inst. The funeral is to take place this afternoon. A motion was carried to amend the motion, by directing that the body of the deceased be brough to the meeting place of the Assembly prior to the tuneral. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangement for the funeral: Messrs. Kollock, Barrey and Jones.

Adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

The attendance at the Church this morning was quite large. About one hundred and seventy-five Delegates were present, and a large accession to the number is ex-

were present, and a large accession to the number is ex Pected to morrow.

A lecture will be delivired this evening before the

Preshyterian Historical Society, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, of N. J. The subject of the lecture will be "Presbyterianism, its true Place and Value in History."

The Protestant Epiacopal Convention (third day) con-vened this morning at 9 o'clock.

After prayers by the Bishop, and some preliminary business, the Convention proceeded to the election of the two Clerical Delegates to the General Convention, and the two members of the Standing Committee remai to be chosen.

Several ballots were taken, and finally Rev. Jam.

Fowles and Rev. George D. Miles were chosen Delegates, and Rev. R. Newton, D. D., and Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., were elected to fill the vacancies in the Standing

The Committee appointed to ascertain how man Trustees the Convenil a should be represented by in the General Theological Seminary, reported that the body was entitled to 34—nine additional ones being required on account of the Kohne Legacy of \$33,000 A resolution was adopted referring to a Committee o

six the question of the expediency of so altering the Constitution as to make the meeting of the Diocesian Convention triennial instead of annual.

The following nominations, made by the Committee for Trustees of the Theological Seminary, were approved of viz.

of, viz:

Clergymen—Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D.; Rev. H. W. Ducnel et, D.D.; Rev. Levi Ball, D.D.; Rev. H. J. Morton D.D.; Rev. John Rodney; Rev. E. Y. Buchanan; Rev. W. H. Odenheimer; Rev. M. A. D. W. Howe, D.D.; Rev. William Sundards; Rev. Frederick Ogilby; Rev. J. B. Clemsen; Rev. Kingston Geddard; Rev. N. S. Harris; Rev. W. B. Stevets, D.D.; Rev. C. D. Cooper; Rev. G. W. Natt; Rev. Henry Tullidge; Rev. R. S. Trapier; Rev. W. H. Paddock.

H. Paddock.

Latty-J. H. Smith, B. Stiles, G. M. Wharton, Horaco,
Binney, Jr., Herman Cope, L. R. Ashurst, A. L. Hays, W.
Welsh, R. Ralston, Alexander Brown, B. W. Frazier, Tobias Wagner, Thomas Alibane, Hen. Hopewell Hopburn,
Tropas Roudes. The greater part of the session was taken up with

discussions upon canonical and constitutional questions in which a number of distinguished divines and lay dep uties participated.

The laboring men along the wharves have been on a strike for some time past for higher wages. Last week a cargo of 900 tans of guano arrived here from the Chincha Islands, and the consignces solicited these men to assist in discharging it, which they peremptorily refused o do unless at an exhorbitant rate-about three time elegraphic dispatch to Baltimore for a gang of hands, who arrived here yesterday, and the cargo will now soo placed in store at a saving of about five hundre

The weather today has been a curious compound of storm and sunshine. This morning rain fell in torrents, but as I write the sun is shining brilliantly, and the atmosphere is deliciously coel.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, May 19, 1855. The Universalist State Convention met in this city to day. The "Occasional" Sermon was delivered by Mr Abbott of Pautucket, from Jonah 4; ix. The attend About, of Pautucket, from Jonah 4; ix. The attendance was quite large, and the services fistened to with much interest. No business was done to-day; the Convention postponing besiness matters until to-morrow, when resolutions touching the Maine Law, and probably Slavery, will be introduced.

This afternoon two children, a boy and girl, brother and siter, the former about 11 and the latternoon two children.

and sister, the former about 11 and the latter probably Tyears of age, were found in the Park dead drank. From what could be learned at the Police Office, it seemed an elder boy was in possession of a jug of spirits, and had piled the children with it until be became frightened at the result and then ran away, leaving them as by the Police. What will be the result to the children I cannot say, as up to the hour of writing the efforts of cannot say, as up to the hour of writing the efforts of physicians to remove the poison were unavailing. It was thought they were in a dying state. What an argument to the opponents of the Maine Law did these prostrated children precent, as they lay in the sleep that might know no waking. I wished, as I gazed upon them, that the sixty and upward respectable men who petitioned the General Assembly, at the last sension, for a license law, on the ground that previous legislation had made matters worse instead of better, could have seen them as a illustration of an evil which years forth, under the an illustration of an evil which peeps forth under the law of the lane; and I also wished that the sticklers for moral suasion among the law makers could have looked upon them, that they might judge of how much avail their theory would be in checking a curse which the strong arm of legislative exactment cannot arrest in all its bearings. But moral suasion has been tried, and the license system has had its test, and notwithstanding the arguments of the one and the partial control of the other, both have been found wanting when compared with the

Maine Law properly carried out.

Judge Curtis will have another opportunity to give an opinion in relation to our former liquor law. Wm. H. Greene has commenced a suit against the city for the damage from the seisure of his liquor last fall, and the suit comes before the Judge next month, at the term of

the Circuit Court in Newport.

The Temperance Fund, of which I spoke in a former letter is progressing finely. The friends of the law have been waiting for the action of the Assembly in relation to the appointment of Sheriffs, &c., before proceeding, but having got to the bottom line, are now prepared to move forward. The Sheriff of this County has declared that he will not serve a process under the Maine Law unless he is indemnified from damages. It is to meet such cases that the Fund has been raised. All will begin to go ahead powerfully and effectively soon.

ANTHONY PUNE. Yours, &c.,

VERMONT.

How the Maine Law Works-The Good Time bas Come.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLING CON, Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

The citizens of the Green Mountain State, and especially the inhabitants of the goodly town of Barlington. who love good order and low rates for rum-made pauperism, exceedingly regret that the Legislature of New-York did not at its last session, enact the Maine Law, and thereby dry up the fountains of liquid poison which are now sending out their streams of death upon the western shores of Lake Champlain. Since navigation has opened upon the lake, some of our inhabitants of has opened upon the lake, some of our inhabitants of both sexes, go across in the steamboats and purchase the vile stuff at Fort Kent, and slyly bring it over upon our side. Port Kent is now scented afar off. It has, in fact, become the great "Dépôt of Rotgut," as it is most ap-propriately styled. True, our law is so stringent, and does up its work so thoroughly that the traffic is very much restricted, so far as Vermonters are concerned, and yet small quantities of the poison occasionally find their way te our shore. The traffic is now principally confined to women, whose shawls and petticoats are confined to women, whose shawls and petticoats are quite convenient to conceal the jugs and keep them out of the meshes of the law. A few weeks ago, one man ventured to purchase a twenty gallon cask of gin, but it was seized on board the boat as soon as she came to the wharf. The liquor was advertised, according to law, but wharf. The highor was advertised, according to law, but no one dares to own it. The purchaser was too cunning to come forward and claim the liquor, and thereby subject himself to a fine in addition to the loss of the contraband article. Like a foolish man he ventured to purchase liquor, but now, like a wise one, he lies low and keeps dark. The liquor was condemned and poured into the lake to poison the fishes. Before our new law went into force, the stuff was sold freely in many private houses among the poorne classes and a vast deal of miswent into force, the stuff was sold freely in many private houses among the poorer classes, and a vast deal of misery and wretchedness was occasioned by such traffic. Women generally presided over these low house groggeries, and even some of them now, whose shawls are large and skirts broad, venture across the lake and bring back a few jugs, but they are compelled to be very sly in their operations, for our law is really a great terror to them. Perhaps some of your readers may

think such small traffic wouldn't pay because the fare upon the boots would swallow up all the those female rumsellers know upon which side their bread is buttered. Even very cheap brandy and other poor liquors now command an enormously high price this market when retailed by the glass. The profits a two gallen jag will pay all expenses of fare both wave. purchase the liquor and leave a large pile of cents in the woman's pocket. A shilling and even two by the very thirsty will now be given for a glass of brandy, a gallou of which can be purchased for three shillings and even at a less price by the cask. But purchasers of casks are not now often found. A curious case happened here a few days ago. A woman wanted to "raise the wind." She hired an empty house on the lake shore, went to ers at a certain price per capita. The "ball" came on Saturday evening, and continued till toward mornin

Port Kent and purchased two gallons of cheap brandy procured a fiddler and admitted the dancers and drink But they became so noisy and drunk that some person informed the Sheriff, who immediately repaired to the scene. He did not however, reach there until the dance was over, but he found two men leading a third up the bank. The drunken man was seized, put in prison, and the following Monday disclosed the above facts. The woman had raised money enough out of the speculation to take the cars and escape from the town. But the best part is yet to be told. The man who got drunk and was compelled to disclose where he got his liquor was the person of whom the woman hired the house. She was a smart woman and made quite a profitable specula-tion, but the man was awfully ashamed of the part he

played in this drama.

The truth is, our law works most gloriously, a more friends to day than it ever had before. It has been so promptly, faithfully, judiciously, and even pleasantly executed, that scores who voted against it are now its strongest friends. A few weeks ago there were a hundred places in this village where the miserable stuff was sold, and drunken persons were often seen in the streets: but now the scene is changed. It is the opinion of well-informed citizens that there are scarcely three places in the whole town, if any at all, except that authorized by law, where liquor can be purchased; and a drunkard in the streets is now a rare sight. If the people upon the other side of the Lake would come here and see for themselves how admirably our law works, and how completely it has dried up those fountains whence issued so many streams of crime, degradation, poverty and ruin, we feel assured that they would buckle on their armor and struggle for just such a law in the Empire State. Once get such a law enacted in your State, and let it be executed as it has been executed here, and it would never be repealed. You might as well attempt to repeal the law against murder or any other crime as re-peal such a law as this, especially after the people have

peal such a law as this, especially after the people have seen and felt its beneficial results.

If more proof were needed to show how thoroughly our law has done its work in this village, it can be easily obtained by spending a few hours in the store of our agent, who is commissioned to sell for medical and mechanical purposes. He is a shrewd man, and as the sailors say, has his "weather eye open." It is now a difficult matter to deceive him, for he has studied well the ropes in the ship he is appointed to sail. Since this law has been so judiciously and yet vigorously executed, a hundred cases of sickness occur where there was not apparently one b fore. And it is amusing to listen to the stories and witness the ingenuity of hundreds who come after liquor, but who go away with thirsty stomachs and empty bottles. As a general rule, when strangers and empty bottles. As a general rule, when strangers call, the agent requires a cer ificate from a physician.

"Mr. D., I wish you would put a pint of your best brandy in this bottle." said a well-dressed young man, placing the bottle on the counter and some camphor gum beside it. "I want it to mix with this camphor. The dector thinks it will be good for me as I'm somewhat

dector thinks it will be good for me as I m somewhat cut of health this spring."

"Cettainly," replied the agent, while an arch smile was playing about the corners of his mouth. The liquor was drawn and put into the bottle. The agent is a polite man, and thought he would save the young gentleman the trouble of mixing the camphor with it by doing it himself. He very politely and kindly pulverized the gum and put it into the bottle, while the young gentleman will ally looked on with a few very much clongated. silently looked on with a face very much clongated.

brandy, and will soon cut the camphor."

The young man paid a balf dollar for the brandy the bottle in his pocket and silently walked out, cursing in his heart the officious kindness of the agent. The thing was done up so smoothly and so kindly that the

"There !" continued the agent.

thirsty young man could not say a word, but his face looked unutterable things. Women come with the "roots and herbs" in their bottles all ready to be soaked in liquor, but a physician's certificate has a more potent charm with the agent than bottles filled with herbs. Sometimes they bring their children with sore heads, and point to them as inducements to obtain the liquor, but the agent thinks pure cold water is the best for such ailments.
"Will ye be so kind as to let me have a pint of new

rum, Ged bless ye." said an elderly woman, "my Poor husband hasn't had a drop for three weeks." "Let him go without just three weeks longer and he will not want it at all." replied the agent. "I can't let you have any."

A rough looking customer came in and wanted a quart of alcohol. The agent propertly drew it, but said when he took the pay and handed the bottle to the man, "you must be careful how you use this article, for it is mighty

"I suppose it is like new rum," gruffly replied the "Very far from it," answered the agent, smiling. "It cuts like a knife and takes off the skin wherever it

Then I will thank you to exchange it for gin," said the man.

'..e sgent declined, but finally took back the liquor, paid him the money, and the man went away with an empty jug and a flea in his ear. Another came limping in, and wanted two quarts of new rum to bathe his swollen foot, which he offered to unstocking and show, but the agent had no particular wish to see a swollen foot. The man said it cost him two York shillings a week to bathe that foot, and didnt know how he could get along without bathing it in new rum. A physician happened to be present, who resides here now, but who has practiced many years in your city. The physician told him that all the good quality in the rum was the water in it, and advised him to go home, wet some towels in water, put them on his foot and keep them there unin water, put them on his toot and acep them takes with til they became dry, and then exchange them for wet ones; also to keep his foot still a day or two, and he would warrant the man that the swelling would go down. The man was very reluctant to believe such a simple remedy would do any good, but he went away thirsty and with no musical jingling of liquor in his jug. The above cases occurred in a short time, and hundreds of above cases occurred in a short time, and hundreds of others might be mentioned. By adopting such a course, the agent is not troubled with so many calls as he otherwise would be. Apparently there is not a tithe of the sickness in town there was a few days ago. If calling for liquor be a proof of sickness, then the people of Burlington and vicinity are very much more healthy than they were two weeks ago. A marked change for the better has taken place. "The web of our life is of mingled varn, good and ill together; our virtues would be better has taken place. "The web of our life is of min-gled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our vir-

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Filant, Genesse County, Mich., Friday, May 13, 1232.

As it now seems certain that we are to have a Railroad across Michigan from Port Huron, on St. Clair River, to Grand Hava, on Lake Michigan, on the line of the Northern Railroad, which was projected by the State long ago, and surveyed partly, cleared and graded, to connect with the Canada Grand Trunk Road, the western terminus of which is at Port Sarraia, directly opposite Port Huron, it may be interesting to many of your readers to know what progress has been made.

In 1847, I believe, a charter was obtained for the purpose of completing the Northern Railroad, so-called—althoughin fact it is located, geographically, near the center of the lower peninsular, and soon will be in point of population—but nothing has been done toward building the Road, excepting that the stock had been nearly all taken by a few persons.

On the 4th inst. a Convention met at Port Huron for the

persons.

On the 4th inst. a Convention met at Port Huron for the purpose of premoting the interests of the Road, and it was then stated by Mr. A. N. Hart, of Lapier, who had owned a centrolling interest in it, that he had been to Quebec, and sold to the Grand Trunk Company eleven twentieths of the stock; and that, if the balance was not taken on the line of the Road, they would take the whole, and finish the work as soon as possible.

Detroit opposes this Road with all its power, but must clear the track, for the cars a re coming.

The Road will run directly through the village of Flint, the County Town of Genesce County, one of the finest counties in the State, and rapidly filling up. By the way, there has been more land located in the Land Office of this District, the past four years than in any other in the United States during that time.

If you will cast your eye on a map of the United States, you will see that this Road, when completed, will be almost be an air-line Road.

In 1850 the population of the town of Flint was about 3,000; now it is near 4,000, and rapidly increasing. It is situated on Flint River, which affords good water-power, and drives several saw mills and a large flouring mill. There is an abundance of fine lumber, which is steadily rising in price. We have one large steam saw mill in operation, and another going up. In a word, it is said by those who have traveled over Michigan, that Flint is impraying faster than any other inland village in the State.

I have looked over the list of subscribers for The Tribrac, and do not, among the whole fifty, find one rumseller. They are all the bone and sinew of the country—Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, &c. Yours, &c.

Doings of the Legislature, &c.

TORONTO Tecsley, May 17, 1853.
Persons who have the best means of information no onger count that the Representation bill will pass the Legislative Council. It is pretty well ascertained, from an aerual counting of heads, that one vote more than the

measure.

Mr. Secretary Morin has considerably modified the details of his scheme for making the Legislature elective. He does not propose to get rid of the nominees system all at once; but to cause one-half of the members of the present Conneil to retire in two years and the other half after the lapse of two years more. The mode of determining who are to be the members to retire first to be by putting all their names into a bag and the Speaker drawing to the amount of one-half. No new Members would be elected till one half the present Council retire; so that there would be no practical change in the system for two years. It is proposed that change in the system for two years. It is proposed the Coursell shall censist of sixty Members, one-third whem are to retire every two years, by rotation. Eligibility for candidateship, was, under the original resolutions, confined to ex-Mayors, ex-Wardens of Counties, and ex-Legislative Councillors and ex-Members of the Assembly; but now it is extended to all who may be in Assembly; but now it is extended to all who may be in possession of £1,000 in real estate over and above all encumbrances, provided of course that they be citizens by birth, or naturalization. The proposal for making the change gradual rather than immediate is more likely to be successful than would an attempt to get the present Council to decree its own extinction at once. The scheme encounters a god deal of opposition, and perhaps quite so much from persons who call themselves reformers as from others. Fears are expressed of a collision between two Elective Chambers, and that the system will render impossible the working of what is called responsible Government, which requires the Executive of the day to be always able to command a majority in the Legislature. It is not, however, proposed that a hostile vote of the Legislative Council shall be held decisive of the face of the Ministry; for if you have two Elective Chambers, and if the Ministry be required to barmonize with both, or in other words, to command majorities in both, when in fact they may be in opposimajorities in both, when in fact they may be in opposiivn to one another, it would be required to perform an impossibility. A precantion against collision is taken, and a remedy provided for the difficulty if it does come. The Executive is to be vested with a limited power of The Executive is to be vested with a limited power of dissolution over the Legislative Council. It can be excessed only in this contingency. If the Council, in two consecutive sessions, and at intervals of not loss than six months, reject a measure passed by the Assembly in two successive sessions, and on the second occasion by an absolute majority, then it shall be in the power of the Executive to dissolve the Legislative Council, and cause a new election to take these. It is emisjorated that this menage hanging over place. It is anticipated that this menace hanging over place. It is anticipated that his menace banging over the Council would prevent its offering any serious ob-struction to the progress of legislation. In opposition to the Government proposition it is contended that it would destroy the semblance between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords—as if there were the slightest analogy between a nominal and dependant Chamber and one which is hereditary and wealthy. The House of Assembly has thrown out the bill to

tax the Reman Catholic inhabitants of Three Rivers to build a Cathedral. According to the law as it stands there is power to tax them for a church, but not for a cathedral. The measure has encountered cathedral. The measure has encountered an immense deal of unpopularity, not so much from those who are to be affected by it—aithough some of them petitioned against it—as from the tight laced voluntaries of Upper Can-ada who see in the measure a wrong principle the admission that the civil power may interfere in matters of religion.

Privately another opinion has been a good deal discussed, aithough it has found no public advocate, nor even a propounder. It is the idea that if a hundred men unite for religious purposes there should be some power to compel each to contribute toward the common object of their union in proportion to their abilities, averred that, practically, the voluntary principle t the principal cost of supporting the pulpit on a few willing members; while others, even more able to pay, make no scruple of pocketing the benefit, and refuse to make any adequate or proportional contribution toward the expense; and it is argued that if each congregation had the power to tax its members in proportion to their ability and the benefits they enjoy. just as in any secular association, there would be far more fiscal equity in religious matters than at present. more useal equity in religious matters than at present. Yet no man has the courage openly to advocate this principle, from a knowledge that it would bring down on him a storm of bigoted intolerance from pseudo Liberals, from which he would be but too glad to escape. This principle is no other than the one embodied in the amous but rejected Three Rivers Cathedral bili.

The Canadian has appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair at New-York.

Spanish Apathy about Caba-Health of the City

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sribane; HAVANA, Saturday, May 14, 1831.

Everybody is asking what is the nows? Have you heard of nothing? and in so earnest a manner too, that one might suspect that something is brewing. The vessels of war are no honors abundance at the control of the control o sels of war are no longer slumbering at their me but have gone to sea in search of invaders; still I see nothing on an extensive plan for defense, notwithstand-ing an invasion is expected. The Spaniards now frankly confess that they must loose the Island: therefore, per-

coniesa that they must loose the Island; toerciore, per-haps, they consider it useless to go to unnecessary ex-pense to make the appearance of defense.

The health of the city, if we may judge by the bill of mertality, is good, as only 340 persons were interred last menth, of which 146 were whites, and 194 negroes; while of the former there were 140 births, and of the latter only 118. The two races are nearly equal in Havana: still the mortality among the blacks is much greater than among the whites, and you will observe that even the white deaths are more than the births. This is to be accounted for by stating that we have some twenty thousand Europeans, besides some six thousand troops in this population, almost all unmarried. I inclose the small statement, from which I extract, for your further small statement, from which I extract, for your further notice. The Island in the interior is healthy, as the fact that the births in five years exceeded the deaths by 12,000 will demonstrate. In judging of this Island, in regard to climate, through our births and deaths, the class of population must be considered, viz: the male white population, and the male negro population, the one from Africa the other from Europe, without mates, and who remain in that state for the greater part.

No news by the steamer. A soldier has shot a server walk to be excepted soon.

Frank.

geant and is to be executed soon.

RUSSIA.

A Democratic View of Her Government.

From The Washington Union.

The idea of an inevitable antagonism and ultimate condict between the United States and Russia is so silly, that flict between the United States and Russia is so silly, that we can only express surprise that any sensible man could entertain it for a moment. It was the dream of the Persian mythelogy that the spirits of good and evil—Ormuzd and Ahriman—waged a perpetual struggle for the ascendancy over man; but to assign any such Quixotic mission to nations is to betray a sad want of philosophic reflection. To assume as the basis of a grave disquisition an inevitable and morial antagonism between the United States and Russia, is to betray an egregious ignorance of the past and present political relations of the two countries.

It is the idea of some enthusiasis that the science of Government is a mere abstraction, and that its theoretical perfection necessarily implies its practical fitness for man in every condition. Persons who reason in this way may regard the Government of Russia as an unmixed evil; but when we consider the peculiar condition and wants of the Russian people, and their aggregate of individual and national happiness, we will conclude that they are not so much the victims of oppression as such writers as the author of "Ormuzd and Ahriman" would represent. The Government of Russia may be a despotism, and for that reason abhorrent to the notions of republicans; but its effect upon the subject people establishes its fitness for them. Under the Government of absolute monarchy the Russian nation have emerged from the depths of barbarism, and within a single century have taken a position in the front rank of civilization. The great fact in European history for the last hundred years is the rise and progress of Russia. At the battle of Pultowa, July e, 1709, an infant nation struggled for existence. That intain has since grown to the stature of a giant, and, like a colossus, bestrides the Continent of Europe. Its social development has been coincident with its growth in political power; its conquest in the realins of science, of art, and learning, have even surpassed the vast achievements of its armies. In the rapidity of its progress it has outstripped every nation in Europe, and the United States alone can present a parallel to its wonderful carrier.

Fin every element of national strength and happiness Russia is great and prosperous beyond any other country of Europe. Its Government is more stable and efficient, It is the idea of some enthusiasts that the science of Gov-

The every element of national strength and happiness Russia is great and prosperous beyond any other country of Europe. Its Government is more stable and efficient, and its people more cantended than any other, while in respect to political supremacy it is universally recognised as the preponderating power of the Old World. In the character of its rulers Russia has been singularly fortunate. In energy of will, honesty of purpose, and force of genius, they have for the most part presented a striking exception to the proverbial stupidity, cowardice, and meanness of legitimate royalty. When we contemplate the pelicy of the Russian Government through all the vicissitudes of its history, we are struck as much by the immense genius as by the collossal ambition of its monarchs. If the internal administration of the Government be conducted with anything of the skill and energy which characterize its foreign policy, we need be at no loss to comprehend the devoted levalty and patriotism of the nation. And we have a right to infer, from the consummate ability of the Russian diplo-

macy, that its Government manifests no want of genius in Whatconfucting the domestic concerns of the ampire. What ever opinion may be substained of the Russian Government in an abstract view, it is idle to deay the anecty of its administration, and its perfect adaptation to the condition of the nation. The destruction of Mescow the most beroid display of meconquerable patriotion which observe records, illustrates the devotion of the people to their country and its inclination.

ts institutions.

The Governments of Russia and the United States are sirons Emperor extertained an admiration for American institutions. It was his friendly mediation that initiated the magnetic multiple resulted in the treaty of Ghent, and it

MEXICO.

consolidate and perpetuate their friendly relations by some just and pacific policy which has regulated their in

Sefor Castillo Lanzas has been appointed Minister to London, and Sefor Larrainzar, at present Minister to Washington, it is said will be sent to Rome.

Don Josquin Vasques do Leon has been appointed Minister of Fomento, thus completing the Cabinet.

A project is on foot to farm the revenues, and establish a Bank for their collection and disbursament, but it does not obtain much favor. It is said to be a stock-jobbing operation.

The Government has dissolved the tariff board that was appointed by Lombardini to arrange that imports of matter, but has not yet given an indication of the policy it intends

o pursue. It is said that Santa Ana take the greatest interest in the opstruction of a railroad to Tlalpam, and other public

works.

The Falconet affair is undergoing a judicial investigation.
Gen Arista was excerted to Vera Cruz by a company of
eighty dragoons, sent to him for that purpose by the Government. The papers do not say if this was at his own request A list of two colums is published, of names of officers

A list of two colums is published, of names of officers who gave parole on the surrender of the city to Gan. Scott. It is said they are to be subjected to the penalty of the law. What that is is not stated. Several of the officers have published a card, denying that they were false to their country, and stating that, before the Inspector General of the American force, they swore to make war upon them whenever they could do so, and for that reason they were subjected to persecution and several put under arrest.

A new play has been introduced in the Teatro do Orienta, entitled "The Yankees in the Valley of Mexico," a drams in five acts.

n. Santa Aña was to have been present at the first performance, but could not attend, in coasequence of a press of business. The Minister of War went in his stand. It was received with unbounded applause. Gen. Scott ap-

ears in the fourth act. It is said that the foreign legation of Mexico have re It is said that the torsign legation of Mexico have re-ceived no pay for nine months. Senor Coballos gave order, on the Castom-House of Vera Cruz for the payment of two-shirdsof the dues, but they were not obeyed. The corps of "Grenadiers of the Guard" is reestablished. The law of the army of 1817 is also re-established. On the 30th an affray took place in the jail of the city of Mexico, the prisoners fighting with knives. Five of them were seriously wounded. Senor Franconis, who had been sent to Sonora by the

Senor Franconis, who had been sent to Sonora by the late Government, had returned to the capital from Guadatajars, as no means had been provided for his journey from that place.

Advices from Chiapus state that the invaders of that State had been defeated, and had field to Tehuantepee. Gen. Maldonado had resigned, but his resignation was not accessed.

cepted.

News of the resolution of the Legislature of Tamaulipus calling upon the five Northern States to form a coalition, had been received at the capital. The Government organ says "It would seem that the people of Tamaulipus are not aware of the arrival of Santa Aha and late events."

The success of the Artesian well opened in Mexico has circulated by desire to have them in several places. One

ulated the desire to have them in several places. One The establishment of a regular mail line between our port and Vera Cruz has given much satisfaction to Mexico.

The Brownsville correspondent of The Coopus Christi (Texas) Nucces Valley, writing under date of the 22d all.,

Gen. Carvajal and companions continue under arrest in the military quarters at this place, and no day has been appointed for the examination of their case. The gentleman sho last year went on his bonds for his appearance before the United States Court, to answer the charge of volating the neutrality laws have withdrawn their security, and I am not aware that his friends have taken any steps to renew his bonds. Several of the principle witnesses against Major Norton, for Reynous acrape, are bere in Matsoneres ready to testify against the accused. It is surmised that the arrested parties will be sent to Galveston, and you may consider the Reynous affair as a death blow to fillous terms on the Rio Grande, at least for the pressut.

By an act of the last Legislature, Patrick C. Shannon, Charles Sdilman and others were created a corporate and politic body, under the name and style of the 'Brownsville and Rio Grande Railread Company,' the road to commence, from some point on the Leguna Madrerand to run up or down the Rio Grande as the Company may determine. I understand that steps are being taken to raise the capital, and the estimated cost is \$290,000. According to an estimate I have seen there will be a net profit of 32) our cent, on the capital invested, which I imagine should annex itself to the acjoining State of Nuevo Leon, and this measure which gave so much disastisfaction, has been aunualled by the presentit egislature of Tamanipas, which has ordered, as I was informed last evening, that a body of three hundry of National Grands be organized in Matamoras, and with an Alcalde from that city march up to Mier, and if need be compelitude to the beginning that a bedy of three hundry of National Grands be organized in Matamoras, and with an Alcalde from that city march up to Mier, and if need be compelitude to the compelitude of The American Plag, and Judge Rice Garland were nominated, the former for Mayor and the latter for Chief Justice of Camero County.

The river is in fine navigable order and trade is Improvi Gen. Carvajal and companions continue under arrest in

OBERLIN COLLEGE.-The Editor of The Cleveland

OBERLIN COLLEGE.—The Editor of The Cocceana
True Democrat says:

We made a visit to Oberlin on Monday, where we spont
the day. This is a beautiful and thriving Yankee village.
It is Nown all over the country on account of its college.
It is 34 miles from Cleveland, on the radroad leading from
Cleveland to Toledo. In 1833, this spot was all woods:
new there is a town of 2,000 inbabitants, besides the students, who number 835, 372 of whom are females. An impression has obtained, somehow, that the proportion of
colored pupils is very great. They do not in all number
50, and many of them are nearly white. We were struck
with the healthy and robest appearance of all the students
that we saw.

that we saw. Charles G. Finney is President of the Institution; eight Charles G. Finney is President of the Institution; eight Professors, and a great number of teachers as assistants. They are all workers; practical men, who can turn their hands to anything that is necessary to be done. Prof. Bascom, we saw at work on his farm, with his pantaloous in side of boots, and otherwise dressed farmer-like, driving his wagon. These are the men for teachers.

There is no institution of learning doing so much for Democracy and Humanity as this.

The "Edmundson Girls," whose history is so tragic, are receiving an education there. They were sent by Mrs. Stowe who pays for their education. They board with Prof. Cowles.

rof. Cowles.
Mary, the older of the two, is very sick, and fears are

Mary, the older of the two, is very sick, and tears are entertained that she will not recover. Emily's health is good, and she possesses the talent and energy that will make her a bright scholar.

Those who are not familiar with the lives of these young ladies are requested to read the sixth chapter of the "Key to Uncle Tom." There is no more touching one in it.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The following is the official vote

John Gove 7,348
Scattering Majority for Plaisted 4,911
The returns for State Senators show the election of ten Democrats, one (IXth Dist.) Whig, and one District

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Concord, June 9, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and Railroad Commissioner.

of a candidate for Governor and Railroad Commissioner.

Attempt at Bank Robbert.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to reb the Bedford Commercial Bank, of New-Bedford. The sleeping apartment of the Cashier was entered, and his pantaleous, which contained the keys of the Bank, were stolen. This morning the outer door of the vault was found open. Upon missing the keys the Cashier proceeded at once to the Bank. While he was making an examination of the premises, the keys of the Bank were found with the pantaloons, in the garden of the Cashier's house. The inner door on the bank-safe was found secure. The lock of that door had effectually resisted the burglar's efforts. The money is the Cashier's pocket, about \$30, was not returned with the pantaloons and keys.

[Boston Transcript.] THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

To The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland have passed a bill on hing an appropriation for the better protection of the fishing grounds in the Straits of Belle Iale during

the approaching summer. A Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the establishment of a line of steamships between Baltimore and Liverpeol, is in course of formation in Bultimore. Their application for a charter is before the Maryland

The Roman Catholic Church at Whitemarsh, M.L. oldest one in the State -was destroyed by fire on San

cay last, together with some adjoicing buildings I A letter dated Pensacols, May 11, says that the U S Frigate Columbia had been dooked in the new doaling dry dock there, on that day.

THE SIGNS AND DECLARATIONS OF A DYING PERSON. The Supreme Court of East Cambridge made an important decision vesterday in the case of Casery, on trial there for the nurser of Mrs. Taylor, it will be are unsubsered that though Mrs. Taylor survived the murderous attack for a few days, yet she was unable, though apparently conscious of her situation, to articulate, and in that emergency she was asked to some see the hands of those are continued.

decision yesterday, in the case of Cassy, on tru there is the nurrer of six Taylor. It will between subsaced that though Mrs. Taylor survived the murderous attack for a few days, yet she was unable, though apparently conscious of her situation, to self-under, and in that emergency she was asked to squeeze the hands of those present if a person named was the one who attacked her, and there was an institution on squeeze of the hand; also, that when other questicias were naked, of which the questioners kness she had no knowledge, such as where were her children, she made no response. In one instance, as if she summoned all the energies for the purpose, also answered yes, when asked if Casey was the man, and never spoke afterward.

The counsel for the defense agraed that it was dangerous to receive such uncertain sydence where life was at take.

Mr. Choose in stanced the case of the signs of deaf and dumb persons being received as evidence. The Court expressed the opinion that where a person has been preventable in a dying condition, which is deemed equivalent to the sole-unity of an eath. After such testimeny has been received it is ter the Court and jury to judge of the condition which is deemed equivalent to the sole-unity of an eath. After such testimeny has been received it is ter the Court and jury to judge of the condition of mind of the person as the time, and also of the oralising of the statements so made.

To illustrate its position, the Court said that if a dying person had the use of but one finger, and could point that inger to the words 'eve and Ne, in such a manner and under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that he as award the questions with a full understanding of their nature, it would be legal testimony to be received for the one sideration of a court and jury:

The resident process with a full understanding of their nature, it would be legal testimony to be received for the one sideration of a court and jury:

The resident process of the superior of the superior of the superior of th

orts to save the young hero were unavailing; life

Courier also gives an account of the death of Abra-The Courier also gives an account of the death of Abraham Hagineer, a brakeman on one of the freight trains, also of Deposit. While the train was passing over the bridge which crosses the Oquago crock, his head came in contact with some of the upper timbers of the bridge, and he was knocked into the stream below, a detamne of some 15 foot. His hedy floated down the stream 15 rods before being recevered, and was taken up lifeless.

Tonsee Dans Leave W.

His bedy floated down the stream 15 rous before being 18 covered, and was taken up lifeless.

Tonacco—Prize Essays.—We are authorized by a friend of reform to offer One Hundred Dollars, to prizes of \$10 for the first. \$20 for the second, and \$20 for the third best easily on the deleterious effects of Tobacco on the hirman constitution, inclinetually, morally and physically, with suggestions for the cure of the ovil, or how persons can break the habit; to be comprised in 16 tract pages, the monuscripts to be submitted to Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, and such other persons as they may select to aid them in the examination. Each essay to be without any name, and the surhor's name and address sent in a scaled cavelopy with the essay, to be opened only after the avards shall be made. The essays must be received previous to the first day of November, 1853, and the awards to be published in the January No. of The Precedingted and Water Care Journals for 1854; and the accepted essays to be the property of the donor of the prizes, to be published for the brackit of markind,—the profits arising from the sale to be offered in like premiums for other osays on the same subject.

[Water Care Journal, N. Y.

etty of the douer of the prizes, to be published for the benefit of mankind,—the profits arising from the sale to be offered in like premiums for other ossays on the same subject.

[Water Cure Journal, N. Y.]

[Water Journal, N. Y.]

[Water Cure Journal, N. Y.]

[Water Journal,

for others.

Hall Storm.—Returning, on Monday, from Crestline, we found, in the region between Wooster and Canton, that a very heavy rain had fallen during our brief absence. The ground was completely saturated, and all the small streams a ere full of roaring, muddy water. On arriving at Massillon we learned that a very severe hall storm had passed over that place, doing very considerable damage to the windows. Hall-stones as large as hen egge fell. This storm took piace about 2 o'clock. On arriving at home we found that a heavy rain, attended by some hall had fallen here about 5 o'clock, no signs of which were visible to us, on the road or at Alliance. Express trains travel as fast as clouds, and thus sometimes escape rains which deluge the country.

[Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette, May 18,

[W The Toronto (C. W.) Colonist, of the 18th, announces the heavy thunder storm on the preceding day and also on Sunday the 15th.

Graffing Graff Vinns.—"W. H." can turn his thrifty wild grape vine to good account by graffing. Saw off the vine ar jush or so below the surface of the ground. Then

also on Sunday the 16th.

Grafting Grape Vines.—"W. H." can turn his thrifty wild grape vine to good account by grafting. Saw off the vine an inch or so below the surface of the ground. Then with a gimlet or small auger, just the size of the graft, bore one or more holes perpendicularly, or parallel with the grain, about two inches deep, in the top of the root sawn off, and into these insert the scions the full depth of the holes. Let the scions be of the last year's growth, well ripened, and about six inches in length, with a bud or eye at the top; they should be cut from the vine during the wister or early in the spring, before the sap gets in metion, and the operation should be performed before it is expected the sap will start, although it will usually succeed afterward if the top of the stock is well waxed. After inserting the scions cover the wounds firmly with most clay, up to the eye of the scions, and place a board so as to protect from washing by rain, till the leaves appear. This method is surer than cleft gratting.

**The New-York Daily Tribune was received at Indianapolis, on the 13th, in 62 hours, by the accommodation mail train.